

The Times-Democrat.

VOL. XII. NO. 250.

LIMA, OHIO, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1896.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

WITH THE SUFFERERS.

Condition of Those Injured In Railroad Wreck.

CHIMES OF LITTLE CHURCH.

Miss Brahin, the Pretty Sweetheart of Grocer Horner, Still Remains Unconscious—Funeral of a Number of the Victims.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 3.—No additional deaths have yet occurred as a result of Thursday night's collision and the death toll still stands at 44. There is a possibility that it may remain at that figure, but it is only a remote one.

At the sanitarium it was reported that the 16 patients still there were doing as well as could be expected.

Miss Brahin has not recovered consciousness since the collision. She is the pretty 19-year-old girl who was engaged to be married to Charles Horner, the Bridgeton grocer, who lies on the cot next to her. Horner, too, is very severely hurt, but the chances are now in favor of his recovery.

It must have been a dull Sunday for the unfortunates. Almost with the dawn came a violent rainstorm, and while it abated early in the morning, the sun shone but fitfully throughout the day, and when it did the heat and the humidity were intense.

The patients' request made to Rev. J. H. Townsend, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, was granted. The solemn chimes of the little church, which stands just across the way, pealed forth the tones of "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Relatives and friends of some of the dead visited Coroner McLoughlin and secured the money and valuables which had belonged to their dead. The watch of Philip H. Goldsmith, the Bridgeton clothier who died hand in hand with his wife, bears on the face the picture of his wife and two boys. It had stopped at 2:40.

The inquest will be held upon the bodies of Goldsmith and one or two others, by way of formality. The railroad officials will be called first, including Superintendents A. T. Dyce of the Reading, and E. O. Dayton of the Pennsylvania. Albert Pinkerton, conductor of the Reading train, will also be called. There will be twenty-five or thirty witnesses in all.

Funerals of Victims.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 3.—The funerals of 11 victims of the Atlantic City railroad collision took place here. Everywhere could be seen badges of mourning, and many sad scenes were witnessed as the relatives of the dead watched the heavy clouds of earth fall that shut their dead from their sight forever. Lodges turned out in full force and escorted the dead to the graves. The churches all held special services at which prayers were said for the unfortunates dead and living.

Those buried were Mr. H. Frazier Bell and wife, Joshua Ernest, Charles Sooy and son, Mr. Richard Treuchard and wife, Mr. James N. Bateman and wife and Joseph Peters and son. The bodies of Franklin Dubois of Yorktown and Mrs. Ellen May and son of Palatine were buried in the village cemetery at Friendship and Olney. There will be many more funerals.

Former Ohioan Shot.

DELAWARE, O., Aug. 3.—Word has been received here from Spokane, Wash., that L. H. Platter, a well-known attorney and Democratic politician, was shot and almost instantly killed in the corridor of the courthouse by Henry Seifert, a restaurant proprietor and sporting man. The tragedy resulted from remarks made by Platter in the court, which Seifert construed as a reflection on his character. Seifert was being pressed before the court as administrator of the estate of Rudolph Gerkow, a rich brewer, who died here this week. Platter represented some of the beneficiaries of the will of Gerkow, and it had been insinuated that Seifert's relations with Mrs. Gerkow were not of the proper nature. Platter was born and raised in Delaware where his aged mother still resides. He went to Spokane in 1880.

Columbus Buggy Company Assigns.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 3.—Owing to the general financial stringency and the failure of Stover & Abbott, carriage manufacturers of Chicago, and Emerson & Fisher, the Cincinnati vehicle manufacturers, the Columbus Buggy company, creditors of both, was forced to assign. Six hundred men are thrown out of employment temporarily, but the concern hopes to resume. The Columbus firm is composed of O. D. Firestone and D. E. Peters, and the assignees are W. A. Miles and John M. Thomas. The assets will reach anywhere from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000, while the amount of the liabilities can not be ascertained.

Lion Drops Dead.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Aug. 3.—"Wallace," the famous untamable lion, died at the fair grounds here. He was with the Hagenbeck animal show and was apparently well up to the time of his death. He dropped over in his cage and expired in a few minutes. He was 26 years old, having been in captivity 15 years. He has killed three men and a number of horses in his time.

Strange Diseases Among Sheep.

BUYERS, O., Aug. 3.—Charles Ammiller, one of the prominent sheep-raisers of this vicinity, has lately lost a large number of sheep from some peculiar disease which he could not understand. A veterinary surgeon went to the farm and made a post-mortem examination of a number of the carcasses.

WILL MAKE NO PROMISES.

LIXCOLN, Aug. 3.—Regarding the rumor that he had promised to appoint Governor Altgeld attorney general, Mr. Bryan said: "In order to answer once for all rumors in regard to places promised, I desire to say that I have not directly or indirectly promised any office of any kind to any person."

A STARTLING RUMOR.

Strikers at Cleveland Are Said to Have Armed Themselves.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—A startling piece of news in connection with the Brown strike is to the effect that the strikers are arming themselves and drilling. It was said that 40 of the strikers had organized a company, elected a captain and purchased revolvers. The company drilled Saturday, and it is announced that the purpose of the men was to avenge the death of the two men who were shot at different times in conflicts between union and nonunion men.

James O'Connell, the head of the Machinist union, who was here in charge of the strike and who helped to bring about the settlement under which the men returned to work, came back Cleveland. He was very much surprised and chagrined to learn that the men had struck the second time. He said he believed the company had entered into the agreement in good faith, and he was surprised that the company intended to live up to this agreement in every respect.

Four companies of militia are on duty at the works, and a large force of police will be on hand to guard against trouble when the nonunion men go to work.

AMERICAN PILGRIMS.

They Are Presented to the Pope After Celebrating Mass.

ROME, Aug. 3.—The pope celebrated mass in the Pantheon chapel the party of American pilgrims being present. There was a large assemblage of priests also. Later, a permanent committee, including the rectors of the North American and St. Boniface colleges presented the pilgrims separately to the pope. They offered to the sovereign pontiff a rich national banner with the arms of the pilgrimage upon it. A lady of the party also offered an elegant purse containing the pilgrims' offerings. The pope looked well and spoke kindly to each of the party.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

Statement of Comptroller Showing the Amount in Circulation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The monthly statement of the comptroller of the currency shows that during July the total circulation of national bank notes was \$225,942,455, an increase for the month of \$29,495. The circulation based on United States bonds was \$206,103,504, an increase for the month of \$364,575. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to \$19,838,951, a decrease for the month of \$535,000. The amount of registered United States bonds to secure circulating notes was \$29,644,450, and to secure public deposits \$16,928,000.

Go Into Training.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—Twenty-two of the best known professional racing men arrived at Fountain Ferry bicycle track to go into training for the races to be run during the national meet of the L. A. W., Aug. 10 to 15. In the party are the Coburns, Conker, VanHerik, Cox, Stevens, McCune, O'Connor, Bainbridge and Clark. Bald, Cooper, Gardner, Sanger and Zeigler will get in later in the week.

A Talkative Wife.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Aug. 3.—Mrs. Olive Hite of Nevada was relating her domestic troubles when she let slip that her husband was making counterfeit money. The information was carried to the marshal and sheriff and late at night Hite was arrested south of town. His house was searched and the eagle side of a plaster of paris die for making silver dollars was found.

ON THE DIAMOND.

The Great National Game as Played Yesterday—The Standings.

CLUB.	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUB.	W.	L.	P.C.
Cincinnati	52	45	.881	Philadelphia	38	48	.438
Baltimore	56	27	.674	Brooklyn	38	48	.438
Cleveland	50	31	.615	Washington	34	47	.419
Chicago	52	38	.578	New York	34	50	.404
Pittsburg	46	39	.541	St. Louis	28	50	.357
Boston	45	40	.529	Louisville	21	51	.294

Western League.

At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids, 1; St. Paul, 12. Grand Rapids, 1; St. Paul, 9.

At Columbus—Columbus, 11; Milwaukee, 6. Columbus, 10; Milwaukee, 1.

Interstate League.

At Toledo—Toledo, 7; Wheeling, 5. Toledo, 11; Wheeling, 5.

Saturday's Games.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 3; New York, 1.

At Chicago—Chicago, 3; Louisville, 3.

At Boston—Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 1.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 7; Washington, 0.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 2; Cleveland, 5. St. Louis, 0; Cleveland, 8.

At Columbus—Columbus, 11; Milwaukee, 3.

At Detroit—Detroit, 9; Kansas City, 1.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 2; Minneapolis, 2.

At Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids, 6; St. Paul, 6. Grand Rapids, 4; St. Paul, 7.

For Ohio and Indiana—Warmer; winds shifting to southerly.

For West Virginia—Fair; warm; winds shifting to southwesterly.

CINCINNATI CYCLONE.

Sunday Devoted to Clearing Away the Debris.

FATAL LIVE WIRE BOBS UP.

Although Numerous Buildings Were Unroofed and Many Persons Were Shocked, Yet People Are Glad It Wasn't Worse.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—Many people here visited the scenes of the hurricane in the northern suburbs. The public hardly realized what a narrow escape the city had. With the wind blowing 60 miles an hour and a rain fall of two inches within two hours, the weather bureau say the city was fortunate in escaping with only property damages. This was due to there being no funnel-shaped clouds, no twisting winds or whirlwinds.

While the dark clouds burst the wind swept straight across the city and its suburbs. It unroofed hundreds of buildings that were occupied, but all the buildings demolished were either old structures, barns and sheds or buildings in process of construction.

All the railways are entering the city on time, but some of the street railways and the telephone lines are still disabled. Some congregations held services in new locations owing to damages to their edifices, but the general opinion expressed everywhere was that of thankfulness that the situation here and elsewhere in southern Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky was no worse.

The only death reported was that of Charles Bonhe, who picked up a telegraph wire that had blown into his yard on the Carthage road. The wire crossed a trolley that was also blown down. John Hammer of Covington, Ky., also picked up a wire and was unable to release himself. His condition is still doubtful.

The lightning struck hundreds of places in and about the city. Hundreds experienced severe shocks who were not prostrated. Quite a number of horses were killed in stables that were struck by lightning or blown down.

Sunday was devoted to clearing up and repairing everywhere. The base ball park had a large force of men at work before the afternoon game. The telegraph, telephone and railway companies had all available men out on their lines.

INSURGENTS RETREAT.

Indecisive Battle After Two Hours of Fighting.

HAVANA, Aug. 3.—Colonel Maroto has had a battle with a numerous band of Garcia's followers on the heights of San Miguel in Matanzas province. The insurgents retreated to Paula, where there front was attacked by Colonel Ceballos. After two hours fire the insurgents abandoned their position and retired. They left on the field 13 killed. The troops had three killed and 13 wounded.

Twelve long shermen were arrested on board the steamer Mascotte on suspicion of being implicated in the carrying correspondence to the insurgents from the United States. Upon investigation they were found to be innocent and were set at liberty.

Used His Canoe.

OXFORD, O., Aug. 3.—Instense excitement was created upon High street on account of an assault made upon the person of Dr. Edward L. Hill, a prominent physician of this city, by Dr. John L. Toler, a photographer. The two men met on the street, when a greeting was extended by Dr. Hill. Mr. Toler immediately lifted a cane, and saying, "Don't speak to me," dealt Dr. Hill a heavy blow upon the head.

Umbrella For Defense.

ZANESVILLE, O., Aug. 3.—County Treasurer-elect John K. Wendal was held up by a footpad who demanded his money at the point of a revolver. Mr. Wendal was not willing to fork over so struck at the fellow with his umbrella just as the miscreant fired a shot which grazed Wendal's ear. The robber ran to the river bank where, it is supposed, he escaped in a boat.

News About Prof. Andree.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 3.—News has been received from Spitzbergen that Professor S. A. Andree's balloon had been filled and was ready to start on July 27. The Virgo with Professor Andree, his two companions and his apparatus on board sailed from Tromsø on June 15. Since June 23, the expedition has been established in Pikes house in the northern half of West Spitzbergen, opposite Danes island.

Little Girl Crushed.

ELYRIA, O., Aug. 3.—The 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Friedtine, was killed. As a hoisting machine was passing the house the child ran out to get a ride on the road engine. She was crushed by the separator passing over her chest.

All Applicants Failed.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Aug. 3.—The results of the last examination of applicants for teachers' certificates in this country is without precedent. There were 12 applicants in the class and not one passed the examination or secured a certificate to teach.

Hung By the Towel.

WALTON, Ky., Aug. 3.—The accidental hanging of Idoo, the 14-year-old son of Gaines Robinson of Richwood, occurred near here. He had been helping his mother wash the dishes. She had gone to the front door to see her daughter and visitors off buggy riding, and her husband entered the back door to see his son hanging from the roller.

NO ACTION TAKEN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The special committee of the Trades and Labor assembly appointed some time ago to investigate the charge against H. C. Payne of Milwaukee, regarding his hostility to trades unions and labor organizations, presented its report to that body and recommended that no action be taken. The report met with vigorous opposition, but was finally adopted.

Death of an Electrician.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Sir William Grove is dead. The Right Hon. Sir William Robert Grove, D.O.L., L.L.D., P.C., F.R.S., was born July 11, 1811. He turned his attention to the study of electricity and succeeded in 1839 in constructing the powerful voltaic battery, which bears his name, and the gas battery.

Suicide of Edward E. Barney.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 3.—Profound sorrow was expressed here when a dispatch from Hog Island, Va., stated that Edward E. Barney, formerly of this city, had committed suicide by shooting himself. Mr. Barney is a son of the late millionaire E. E. Barney, who founded the Barney & Smith car shops here. He left here about eight years ago to invest in a large farm on Hog Island. He is said to have been financially embarrassed.

Guilty of Murder.

SANDUSKY, O., Aug. 3.—The jury in the case of the state against Frank Tierney of this city, charged with the murder of Frank Hupman of Chicago, whom he "held up" near this city and shot because he resisted, returned a verdict finding the accused guilty of murder in the first degree.

Restored Wages of Employees.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—One of the first things done by the management of the Illinois Central railroad on assuming control of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern was to restore the out of 10 per cent made about three years ago by the receivers of that road in the wages of its employees.

No Paper Currency.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Turkish legation has received the following telegram from the sublime porte: "Some malevolent people having propagated the false news that the Turkish government had the intention of introducing the paper currency, please contradict same."

Two Members Selected.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 3.—A special from Washington says: Governor William S. Stone of Missouri and J. G. Johnson of Peabody, Kan., will be members of the executive committee of the national Democratic committee.

Gruber's Rash Act.

GALVESTON, Aug. 3.—Will Gruber, a German fisherman living on the beach, shot and killed his wife, Caroline, and then killed himself by firing a bullet through his head.

WONDERFUL LOCOMOTIVE.

Will Climb Mountains and Turn Seemingly Impossible Curves.

A wonderful new locomotive is being manufactured. It has no driving wheels, but in climbing mountains and turning curves will perform feats of machine athletics that the builders of the ordinary type of locomotives believe to be impossible. Without the least difficulty it will draw heavy freight trains up grades of 10 per cent and will circle around on curves the diameter of which are only a few times their length.

This mechanical marvel was patented by E. Hays of Michigan. It is being built at the works of the Lima Locomotive works, Lima, O. Mr. Hays believes that within a few years locomotives of

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

this type will be the only ones used for drawing freight. In the forests of Michigan they will be invaluable for hauling logs and in moving ore in the mountainous mining districts of Pennsylvania will greatly facilitate the development of the mines and lessen the cost of transportation.

The peculiarity of this locomotive is the absence of driving wheels. It is supported only on eight little wheels that, in an ordinary locomotive, bear the weight of the forward part of the boiler and tender. These wheels rotate under two center bearing, swiveled trucks, upon which the main body of the locomotive rests. Its wonderful curve turning powers come from the long distance between the forward and rear sets of wheels, and its grade mounting ability from their small circumference. The engines are vertical, and the piston rods act directly on a flexible shaft, through which the power is communicated to the wheels that rest on the rails by means of cogs. The boiler is hung between two heavy steel beams, which form the locomotive frame and are securely attached to the same by heavy cross steel channel beams directly over the trucks.

A vast amount of money and time has been spent in bringing the invention to its present state of perfection. The best materials and the most skilled workmanship have been employed in its construction. If the new locomotive meets with the success that is predicted for it, the American public may soon have the pleasure of wending a tortuous way up the sides of mountains where hitherto a caravanserai would have found it good, hard work to travel.—New York Journal.

Tommy had been boasting about his new brother.

"How old is he, Tom?" asked the policeman.

"Two weeks," said Tom.

"He's very small, isn't he?"

"Yes," said Tom, "he's pretty small—that is, all except his voice."

DR. C. H. SCOTT,

Rooms 29 and 30, Metropolitan Block, Lima, Ohio.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES A SPECIALTY

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2 to 4 p. m.
7 to 8 p. m.

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WE have been picking up snags during the last sixty days from parties who needed some cash very badly. We bought them way down low. We are selling good goods at lower prices than many dealers had to pay for the poorest kind of shoddy a year ago. TRY THE NEW SHOE MAN AT WEBB

The Lima Times-Democrat

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THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in northwestern Ohio, outside the larger cities. It reaches into every portion of Lima and goes into every household in Allen county. The Lima Times-Democrat is recognized as the people's paper, and as such is the most popular newspaper in the city. It is read by every one in Lima, and is rapidly increasing its circulation over all competitors.

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ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.

STATE.

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CHILTON A. WHITE,
of Brown county.Judge of Supreme Court,
E. J. BLANDIN,
of Cleveland.

Baird and Food Commissioner,

Member Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM BEAUMONT,
of Licking.For Presidential Electors at Large,
M. PSCHHEIMER,
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T. E. POWELL,
of Franklin county.

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For Member of Congress, 4th District,
GEORGE A. MARSHAL,
Shelby county.For Presidential Elector,
MARTIN B. TRAINOR,
of Darke county.

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For Judge of the Circuit Court,
CALEB H. NORRIS,
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For Probate Judge,
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U. M. SHAPPELL.For County Auditor,
PHILIP WALTHER.For County Recorder,
ABRAM HARROD.For Prosecuting Attorney,
J. C. RIDENOUR.For Infirmary Director,
ELI MECHLING.For Commissioner,
T. G. BURNS.

Hon. Jas. W. Kern, one of the leaders of the Indiana Democrats, administers a merited rebuke to bolters from the Democratic party, in the following declaration:

"I was opposed to the Democratic Convention declaring in favor of free coinage of silver, and went to Chicago to do all I could to defeat the

silverites. They won, and I was defeated. Now I would make quite a spectacle of myself standing up and saying that all these delegates to that convention were wrong, and I alone right. I believe in fighting our battles inside the party ranks, and can see nothing to be gained by going outside and voting for such a man as McKinley. I believe that such men as William C. Whitney and his friends, and the bankers, and the brokers of New York, are doing more to elect Bryan than all Bryan's friends could ever do for him. These bolting Democrats are assisted by Mark Hanna, of course, who seems to be running about New York as though he had something to sell, and is looking for a purchaser."

"What do you think will be the result of the election in Indiana?" he was asked.

"If the election was to-day," replied Mr. Kern, "Bryan would carry that state by an overwhelming majority. Why, I was down in Kokomo a couple of weeks ago. There I met an old friend. He is one of those fellows you find about—smart as can be and a thoroughly good politician. He is a great friend of mine and asked me what I and my gold friends intended doing regarding Bryan and Sewall. I said that I would vote for them. He said he wished we would all bolt. I laughed and he added: 'Oh, I mean it. If you gold men at Indianapolis would just get up and leave the party we silver men would carry Indiana sure. Why, right here in Howard county there are 1,500 Republicans who believe in silver. If they could be convinced that party lines were wiped out McKinley would not have a ghost of a showing—at least not in Indiana.' And so I learn it is all over our state," said Mr. Kern.

One of the original white metal men in Ohio is the Hon. Addison S. McClure, of Wooster, the present Republican congressman from the Seventeenth district, and also the nominee of his party for re-election.

Captain McClure, from 1876 up to six years ago, when he retired, was an ardent champion of the cause of the cause of silver, and since then, in the halls of congress, has spoken for and voted for silver. He was elected in 1894 in a district that gave a Democratic majority of 6,000 because of his pronounced and well known position on the silver question. The convention which nominated him endorsed his action in congress. Since the St. Louis convention Mr. McClure has received many letters from his constituents asking him to define his position. He has done so, as will be seen by the following letter:

The letter is addressed to Messrs. George C. Harrison, S. W. Harrison, I. B. Williams, R. B. Harrison, D. D. Condit, T. A. Dickerson, J. T. Mills, J. T. Reynolds, O. B. Thompson, Jersey, Ohio. It is in part as follows:

"Your desire to know from me, as the Republican nominee in the Seventeenth Ohio district, whether, in the event of my election, I will support the Republican platform, including, especially, the gold plank. You are entitled to a frank and explicit answer to this pertinent question. I shall so answer."

"It is needless for me to dwell at length on existing economic conditions. At no time in our history, except, perhaps, in the episode of the late civil war, has the voter had a more momentous interest in knowing the precise attitude of the candidates for the national house of Representatives on public questions than in the present campaign."

"I first learned, in June, 1876, that silver had, by the legislation of 1873, been dropped as standard money. Ever since I have been an avowed opponent of the exclusive gold standard. I was a candidate for the nomination for congress in the Eighteenth district that year as an open advocate of the full restoration of silver as a money metal. I was elected to congress from the same district in 1880, and, as a member of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, I voted to favorably report a bill to restore silver to the place it occupied in our coinage system prior to 1873. When I was nominated for congress at Millersburg, in July, 1894, as the Republican candidate from this district, I explicitly avowed my opposition to the gold standard and my advocacy of the full rehabilitation of silver. In every speech I made in that campaign I reannounced my position."

I suppose I am expected to recant these convictions cherished for nearly a quarter of a century. This I cannot do. As a member of the House of Representatives I shall, under no circumstances, vote to put the brand of the outlaw on silver, or to crown gold the unit of value in this country. But I shall, to the very best of my ability, do all I can to overthrow gold and to re-establish gold and silver as the standard money of the American people."

But it is contended that the true solution of the silver question depends upon international action. No sincere friend of silver will controvert the desirability of international bimetalism. But is it practicable or probable? Within the last 18 years there have been three international monetary conferences to solve the silver question—in 1878, 1881 and 1892. These conferences have served to direct the economic attention of Europe and the United States to the positive disadvantage of gold monometallism, but they have been unproductive of legal results. We are

no nearer international bimetalism than we were in 1878, when the first conference was held. There is an apprehension, and it is not entirely groundless, that some of the advocates of international action, especially in the East, are not actuated by entire good faith, but are simply seeking delay, in order that prices may settle and contracts be adjusted on the bedrock of the gold standard. Exact justice demands a return to the bimetallic standard. This can only be done by opening the mints to silver as a money metal. To discredit silver by legislation inflames the divergence between the relative value of the two metals. Parity cannot be restored by making silver an outcast from the mints."

Presidential Electors.

It will save confusion in the mind of nonpolitical people to remember that the delegates to each presidential nominating convention number slightly more than twice as many men as there are presidential electors in the whole country. Each state has exactly the same number of presidential electors as it has members of congress, counting in its representatives and senators. There are in congress at this time altogether 357 representatives and 90 senators. There will therefore be 447 presidential electors to be chosen in November.

Multiplying 447 by 2, we get 894, which is regularly the number of delegates to a presidential convention. But it is the custom of the political parties to admit to the floor of the convention delegates from the District of Columbia and from the territories. This makes the number of delegates more than 900. There were 930 delegates in the Democratic convention. For each regular delegate a substitute or alternate is also chosen, and he goes along, too, and sits on the floor of the convention, ready to vote in case of the absence of the regular delegate.

In a division of the electoral vote on the gold and silver question the north Atlantic states, comprising all New England and New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware, may be counted solid for gold. These states have 111 electoral votes. The south has 149 electoral votes. The vote of two or three of these is alternately claimed for gold and for silver. The rest are considered to be dead sure for the white metal. Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Nevada, Nebraska and Kansas, with 41 electoral votes, have been counted for the silver column, though it is not safe to reckon on all of them for certain.

The states of California, Washington and the two Dakotas, with 20 electoral votes, are represented at present in congress by Republicans, except in the case of the Fourth California district, which sent a Democrat. Of the 21 representatives from Ohio, 2 are Democrats, the rest Republicans. The hottest fighting ground in the coming presidential election will probably be in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas, with 87 electoral votes. Altogether there will be more politics to the square inch from this time on in the United States than there has been since the war.

Postscript and Prophecy.

Karl Blind, exile and patriot, discussed in a paper for The North American Review the present besotted ignorance of the masses in Russia and the iron despotism of her government, in spite of all the splendors of the young czar's coronation. He also pointed out the steady encroachments of Russia in Asia, especially toward India, which England cannot or will not see.

Just as he finished this paper news of the terrible accident at the Russian coronation ceremonies reached Blind. He then added a postscript, from which here is an extract:

To those who study with an unbiased mind the reports of the ghastly Moscow "crush" and "trunk" there is something unspeakably painful in the description of the crush and the countless of the masses of innocent people, who, for the sake of a tinseled cup, a sausage, a piece of bread and a few sweetmeats, trampled each other to death in their hundreds thousands. The survivors coming afterward back, in the most unbecoming manner, to continue enjoying the sorry amusements offered to them while heads of disfigured corpses were still lying about. Next to the horrors of this spectacle of inhumanity the foreign observer notes the shocking contrast of the interrupted festivities at court. Nor can he help being disgusted by the heartless way in which the Moscow journals were made, evidently by government order, to report the report of the unparalleled event to a hundred words, couched in the coldest language, without a syllable of sympathetic commiseration. The barbarousness of the condition of Russia, in spite of the outward glitter of pompous coronations, is thus brought home to the slowest understanding. It would be a foreboding day for a nation whose peasantry is so degraded and whose educated classes are so disinclined from all legislative representation if at last a beginning were made with home reforms in a parliamentary sense, instead of the energy of the country being incessantly used for new territorial conquests and a policy of aggression which in the end may lead to one of those tremendous and sudden collapses not infrequent in Muscovite history.

Best Silver Workers.

There is one thing Americans may be proud of—that is to say, one thing among many others. It is that we know how to design and make the handsomest silverware in the world. It may be the abundance of the white metal has contributed to this result, but the fact is there, at all events. From a silver belt buckle to a magnificent coffee urn for a man-of-war or a millionaire, both in finish and artistic design our American work is so good that it is noted the world over.

Americans, therefore, who buy any silver articles in Europe with the notion that these are either cheaper or handsomer than at home are laboring under a great delusion. Foreign tourists who

come here find it to their advantage to purchase our ware to take home with them. An Englishman, an expert in silver goods, who lately inspected and purchased from a prominent eastern manufacturing house a number of articles made from the white metal was moved to say that first class silverware could be bought better and cheaper in America than in either Paris or London.

Let all the world know it, the American silversmiths are the best workmen in their specialty in civilization. Moreover, now is the time to get fine silverware cheaply. It will probably never be so low in price again, and they are very poor managers indeed who cannot afford at least two or three pieces of solid silver tableware to hand down in the family just to show their descendants that they came from parents who were somebody.

The result of the issue in Crete shows what power there is in standing up and fighting for your rights when you know you are right. The Cretans felt a power within themselves. They boldly broke out and defied with knife, gun and pistol the Turks who sought to oppress them. They knew no fear and they were strong enough to make their power felt. The result is that the Cretan insurrection against the Turk was settled very much the Cretan way. The prince of Samos, who was appointed governor of Crete by the Turk, is himself a Christian. Not only that, but since they find they are on the winning side, the Cretan Christians are determined that they will have no Turks in the Cretan assembly. They are strong enough here again to run an assembly of their own, from which they vote to exclude all Turks. Their fate is in striking contrast to that of the hapless Armenians, who were not powerful enough and had not outside influence enough to get justice done then.

The shooting cranks, the suicide cranks, the wife murdering fiends, the terrible excursion accidents, the knifings and quarrels, the striking workmen, the fatal lightning bolts and the fearful and wonderful political bolts have all tumbled up to the surface of things during the humid, sweltering weather of this July.

If there is one thing more soul harrowing than another, it is to witness the struggles of some people to be exclusive and aristocratic in this leveling republic. It is enough to draw tears from eyes unused to weep.

When a man wishes to write something about the latest discoveries in photography why should he begin to talk of the wonders wrought by steam and electricity? Yet that is about as near as the average doctor, lawyer or college professor can come to a direct statement of what he is going to talk about. These people would have known better if they had been trained to write on the staff of a live newspaper for a few years.

When it came to tackling the Pacific railroad funding bill during its first session, congress weakened and decided to put it over till after November. Then embarrassing questions as to the re-election of honorable gentlemen would not stand in the way.

Some young lady typewriters have been complaining that the men in their office go without coats this hot weather, thereby displaying shirt sleeves. But are shirt sleeves any worse than shirt waists?

NOTICE.

The Guyer Hat Company, of Boston, desires to announce to the wearers of high grade Hats that they have appointed Mr. N. L. Michael as agent for Lima, for the exclusive sale of their celebrated "Guyer" Hat, which are well and favorably known here.

The date of the opening of the new fall shapes will soon be announced by our agent, MR. MICHAEL.

THE SILVER MINE OWNERS.

The Claim of the New Orleans Picayune That They Would Be Enriched.

Now, Mr. Editor, I want to ask how the silver owners are to be enriched by the free coinage of silver? Even though the silver owners should be enriched thereby, does that fact count as an argument against the restitution of the rights of silver if its free coinage would result in a general benefit to a majority of the people? The Picayune advocates a small duty on imported sugar, but to be consistent it ought to oppose any such duty on the ground that it would result in a benefit to the sugar planters. Can the Picayune think of any legislative act or government policy, however wisely devised for the general good of the whole people, that does not greatly favor some while it does not favor others? As a matter of fact, however, according to the Picayune's own statement (whether it be taken "a-comin or a-goin"), there is no ground for this bugaboo story about the great benefits the silver owners are to derive from free silver coinage.

If the "50 cent dollar" theory of The Picayune be true, the miners can reap no profit from their silver bullion more than they are now getting. If the dollars they will have coined are to be worth only 50 cents, how in the name of Julius Caesar can they derive any profit from a transaction wherein they must lose at least 8 cents on each dollar in silver dollars is today worth more than 50 cents, and if The Picayune correctly states the case there would be an absolute loss instead of an enormous gain to the owners of silver bullion in free coinage. But The Picayune did not mean that, for that is too self-stultifying a position even for The Picayune to take on the financial question. I believe that it is a principle of law that where a doubt exists as to the true meaning of any clause it must be construed in harmony with some other existing clause on the same subject. Now, by the application of this test will we endeavor to arrive at what The Picayune did mean when it spoke of the enormous profit that free silver coinage would bring to the owners of silver bullion. Here is what The Picayune stated in a very positive sort of way on March 2, 1895:

"Such, in brief, are the goldbugs, but it will be worth while to inquire who are the silver bugs. First and foremost are the silver miners, who by the adoption of free silver coinage will at once have the value of their product raised from 70 cents an ounce to 129 cents an ounce."

Now, 129 cents an ounce is the coinage value of silver, and this statement therefore is an unequivocal declaration that all that silver needs to restore to its old value is free coinage at the old rate. But The Picayune's statement involves also the admission that the present low value of silver bullion (as declared in terms of gold) was the direct result of the demonetization of silver.

Therefore the demonetization was an outrage and robbery of the silver men, and a restoration of the old order of things, which would be an act of simple justice to them, would at the same time make their products as valuable as ever. The old mint price of \$1.29 per ounce would be at once restored. If the value of silver should be \$1.29 an ounce, who will begrudge it to the men who have silver bullion? And how can The Picayune find it in its bowels to complain and rant about a 50 cent dollar that would distress and injure the poor workman when by its own logic and reasoning such a dollar cannot result from free silver coinage?—O. P. Q. in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The "Foreign Investor" Rogy.

In fact, if foreign investments were stopped altogether for a spell, the United States and the vast bulk of her people would be better off. It would be the worse for the American goldbug camp.

talists and speculators, of course. They would lose much of their profits. But that loss would be the American people's gain, for it is out of the universally fleeced American people, and more particularly the American producer and the American workman, that these profits ultimately come.

Therefore it is that five-sixths of the American people do not care a snap of their fingers for the displeasure of the Lombard street capitalist, and that they bid him go his way while they go theirs. It is by reason largely of these unheeded foreign investments, anyway, that the brokers of the east are screwing 15 and 20 per cent interest for money loans out of impoverished debtors in the west, and that they are foreclosing mortgages on the homesteads of these poor people every day.

The goldbug lender who exacts from the borrower, labor or products equal to 150 cents on the (gold) dollar has had and is having his fling. The borrower, who is the producer and worker, is going soon to take his. —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

What Free Coinage Will Do.

I think the free coinage of silver would benefit materially the great masses of our people in Mississippi and in the south and throughout the Union. It would tend to reduce the value on purchasing power of the gold dollar, now unduly and unduly appreciated throughout the world, and it would tend to extend the power of money and securities to many of an unjust advantage now held by them. Under the present system wealth has so concentrated in a few great financial centers that it is in the power of a few men, acting in concert, to derange at any time the business of the world by locking up the present insufficient supply of money, and thus produce panic and disaster. They will resort to this if they think that thereby they can prevent free coinage and an overthrow of their dangerous monopoly. This has already been threatened. In the end, however, the cause of the people will triumph.—Senator J. Z. George.

MAY BE ALABAMA.

Secretary Herbert Will Name the Three New Battleships.

Secretary Herbert will name the three battleships, the contract for the construction of which he will sign in a few weeks, before he goes out of office. In naming the vessels before the work on them is scarcely commenced Secretary Herbert will follow a precedent of Secretary Tracy, who named vessels under similar circumstances. This proceeding is a great shock, of course, to old timers, who believe the selection of a name for a vessel should be deferred until the ship is ready for launching at least.

The application of a definite name to a new ship makes it more convenient to designate the vessel than to depend upon the numerals which are given ships before they are named. The battleships authorized by the last naval appropriation act and which Mr. Herbert will name are known as Nos. 7, 8 and 9. They will be named, under the law, after the states of the Union. There is a possibility that Secretary Herbert will name one of the ships after his state, Alabama, although there is prejudice against that name.—Philadelphia Press.

Had No Food in 157 Days.

Mrs. Henry Ingham, the Michigan fasting woman, on July 20 emerged from another trance, thus passing the third through which she has passed since she began fasting, 157 days having elapsed since she partook of nourishment in any form.

Mrs. Ingham declares that in her trance, which lasted since the morning of July 16, it was revealed to her that she was to be spared and that her life work was to be the discharge of a Christian duty, the consecration of her efforts to religious movements. She still clings to the belief that she will live.

BILIOUSNESS is caused by torpid liver and produces headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, disgust for food, coated tongue, constipation, and bilious fever if neglected. A POSITIVE CURE is found in

Dr. Kay's Renovator

Mrs. O. C. THAYER, of Antia, Iowa, writes: "I have taken Dr. Kay's Renovator for Constipation & BILIOUSNESS, and it has given me the best satisfaction." Dr. Kay's Renovator is sold by druggists at 25c, and \$1.00, or sent by mail to Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb. Send stamp for FREE SAMPLE and valuable "Coughit".

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, ARLEY PHARMACY, LIMA, O.

WINONA LAKE EXCURSIONS.

Special Rates via Pennsylvania Lines for Winona Assembly.

Season excursion tickets to Winona Lake (formerly Eagle Lake, Ind.), will be sold by Pennsylvania Lines on and after June 21st. The return limit will include Oct. 31st, allowing a season's sojourn at this delightful resort. Special low rate tickets, good returning fifteen days from date of sale, will also be sold during the months of June, July and August.

Winona Lake is the site of Winona Assembly, which affords notable opportunities for recreation, instruction, entertainment and devotion. The Assembly grounds, comprising over 200 acres, surround the Lake, a beautiful sheet of clear water near Warsaw, Ind., on the Port Wayne Route. Many pretty cottages have been erected on the grounds, which are nicely shaded. The improvements include a fine park, bicycle track and ball ground, with a large amphitheater; an auditorium seating over 3,000 persons; college halls, hotel, restaurants, and supply stores. Rates for entertainment at the hotel and boarding houses will be found very reasonable. The fishing is fine, and the large fleet of row boats and steamers afford facilities for delightful boating. The summer school will be in session from July 20th to August 14th, in charge of Dr. John M. Coulter. In August a Bible Conference will be held under the direction of Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. Well-known educators and lecturers will take part in the educational work. Time may be pleasantly and profitably passed at this pleasant resort, and body and mind invigorated by health-giving recreation and instructive entertainment.

For rates and information about train facilities apply to Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Lines, or address F. Van Dusen, Chief Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa. For information concerning the Assembly address Rev. R. V. Hunter, Eagle Lake P. O., Ind.

There is one thing the common people of this country may take consolation in, anyhow. It is that whatever the learned doctors of finance do to the money of the republic there will still remain the houses and lands, the horses, cattle and other live stock, the fields and grain, the mines and their products and all the material resources of the country exactly as they were before, untouched, and these are the real wealth of a nation.

A poor Cuban farmer, 60 years old, was plowing his little patch of land in one of the provinces occupied by Spanish troops. His grandson, a boy of 12, played around him. A detachment of Spanish soldiers marched into the field and asked for the old man's son. He was not there. "Aha," said the Spaniard, "he was a rebel dog!" Then the Spaniards shot the old man dead because his son was a rebel, because he himself had been a rebel in the last war, and followed it up by killing the little boy so that he should not grow to manhood to be a rebel in the next war. This is Spanish fighting according to the rules of civilized warfare.

Great sales prove the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and great merit enables it to accomplish wonderful cures.

Ring Candidates.

"I don't approve of women running for school board positions, unless they are married," said the social philosopher. "Every single woman is sure to be a ring candidate."

"Eh?" said the chorus.

"Yes. Engagement ring candidate. See?"—Indianapolis Journal.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

You Can Depend On It

That Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure is an instant relief for colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, bloody flux, chronic diarrhoea, cholera infantum, bilious colic, painters' colic, and all bowel complaints. 25c. and 50c. H. F. Vortkamp, cor. Main and North streets.

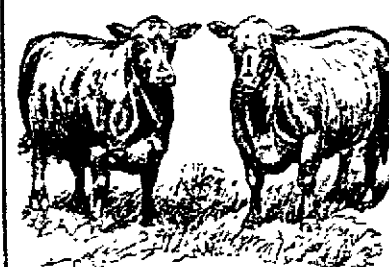
LIVE STOCK

BOVINE BEAUTIES.

Which is Handsomer, Aberdeen-Angus or Shorthorn, Is Hard to Tell.

If there is any four footed beast prettier than a lively heifer of one of the best breeds, then we have not seen it. The life, symmetry, docility and color of her would win the heart of anybody who was not a scorned old chump.

Our first illustration shows two beautiful young Aberdeen-Angus cows. They

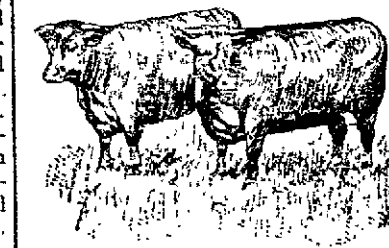


YOUNG ABERDEEN-ANGUS COWS are about 4 years old and as fine specimens of this admirable beef breed as can be found.

We say beef breed, but the Aberdeen-Angus cows are often excellent milkers. On the ranches of the west and north-west, where farmers are too far removed from markets or creameries to make strictly butter cows profitable, the Aberdeen-Angus answers every purpose, furnishing milk and butter, all that are needed, to the farmer's family, while producing calves which quickly grow into juicy fat young black steers for the beef market. In Canada the Aberdeen-Angus is a great favorite. It does not grow quite to the size of the Shorthorn, usually, but matures quicker and is ready for beef at 20 months and 2 years old.

The second picture is that of two fine young Shorthorn cows of one of the most approved families.

It is not one of the dairy Shorthorn families that is here represented, but



SHORTHORN COWS, one of the best known and purest blooded beef strains. The young cows are almost perfect in form. They are red Shorthorns belonging to a western herd.

Plant Some Root Crops.

The mangel beet can be grown with success in any rich, loose soil which has deep tilth and sufficient moisture for the demands of this succulent root during its rapid growth. The black, mucky soils of many of our river bottoms is especially adapted to it if properly underdrained and sweetened by a fertilizer. This may be of well rotted compost prepared from barnyard manure, with a mixture of unsacked lime carefully added, so as not to produce too much heat, or one of the commercial fertilizers containing a large per cent of potash. When this kind of soil has been put into good order and carefully planted with mangel seed in rows 2½ or 3 feet apart and thinned in the row from 6 to 12 inches apart, the crop is enormous; 30, 40 and even 50 tons of roots are frequently taken from an acre, with a feeding value very much above anything else that can be grown upon the ground.

This provides fresh and healthful food for cattle, which they greatly relish during the winter and which has a marked effect upon the flow of milk with the dairy cow and a rapid increase in flesh with fattening stock. When once the importance and value of this root for stock in the winter are fully realized, it will come to be a necessary food for the dairyman in America, as it is now in France and Germany. The mangel seed can be sown or drilled any time during May or June and need not be dug until frost. The roots are easily kept during the winter with a very little protection from a shed or straw covering. They can be fed from a pile almost as easily as corn.

The ruta baga and other turnips may be profitably raised, as they can follow other crops and furnish a succulent feed in the absence of pasture or green ensilage. Sheep and fowls relish these roots during the winter and are kept healthy by their use.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Horn Fly Remedies.

Crude carbolic acid, an ounce; salicylic acid, one-half dram; turpentine, one-half ounce; cottonseed oil, a gallon. T. T. Jones writes: I dehorned my milk cows about a month ago. I have been using linseed oil and carbolic acid, about 16 to 1, to keep away the flies. Drop a few drops on the head once a day. I have not noticed any horn flies yet, so the medicine is doing double duty. I shall continue its use until the fly makes its appearance, as it is cheap and safe.

Carbolic acid, fish oil and rancid grease, whale soap, etc. To a gallon of fish oil use a pint crystal carbolic acid, a gallon pine tar, 2 pounds tallow or old grease. Put in iron pot and boil so as to unite, thus being the mother tincture. Save strong soapsuds on wash day and use this with your tincture. Apply with a brush or swab. We run the cattle on the scales, a couple of plank crossed over the cattle. This gives the operators a place to stand and is quickly done and effective for a week or more if dry weather; can add carbolic acid should the mixture become weak, the grease preventing bad results.—Exchange.

NEW FEEDING INDUSTRY.

European Live Stock to Be Fed on American Crop Refuse.

Uncle Sam has determined to take all the waste from our enormous crops and convert it into bread and cakes for shipment to Europe, to be used as animal food.

All the waste material is to be squeezed down with hydraulic press machinery so that a fair sized dry goods box might hold a winter's fodder for a bunch of steers. A man starting on a day's carriage journey can carry provender for his nag in a tobacco pouch, and a pocketful of these ingenious American biscuits will be food for a flock of sheep.

Thus the refuse of flour mills, rice mills, oat mills, starch factories and places where cottonseed oil is made is all to be converted into marketable products.

This plan finds great favor with European farmers. They believe in the cake form of food for their beasts. They already use cakes compounded on dietetic principles, furnishing in proper proportions the elements which develop fat and lean. It is not unusual in the old country to see a rustic traveler cut off a slice of bread for his horse and another from the same loaf for himself.

Last year there were sent to Europe, as a basis for this useful breadstuff, 750,000,000 pounds of refuse from cottonseed oil and linseed oil mills, representing a value of \$7,200,000. This material is mixed with various grains and fodders so as to make a suitable ration for whatever purpose may be in view, whether it be flesh, milk or the support of beasts of burden.

The oil mill refuse, known as cake or oilcake meal, is very rich in flesh forming substance.

But now the department of agriculture suggests that instead of shipping the raw material the American farmer manufacture it into cakes himself and sell them to his European cousin. It virtually creates an industry, one for which this country furnishes a rich supply of material at the mere semblance of a price.

The waste of glucose and cornstarch factories is enormous. It is estimated that ten pounds of glucose is manufactured annually for every man, woman and child in this country. The starchy contents of the corn grains are separated from the hulls and germs. These, which are splendid food elements, are for the most part wasted. The mills which prepare corn for distillers and grain for brewers have a vast refuse too.

A cheese shaped cake 15 inches in diameter and 6 inches thick, made up of these different products and subjected to the proper amount of pressure, will weigh 100 pounds and keep a horse at active work for ten days. We now sell abroad less than 400,000 tons of oil cake and meal. Under the new system we could readily dispose of 1,200,000 tons of ready made food cakes, worth \$20 a ton at our seaboard, or \$24,000,000, a gain of \$14,000,000 in foreign markets. For our grain producers, millers and oil mills.

The department is about to issue a circular to farmers and millers everywhere, containing recipes and urging them to experiment in the manufacture of cakes from the refuse, with a view to testing their keeping quality. These cakes will be put up in a cheap straw-board or paper, which will help to preserve them.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Feeding Steers.

Question.—Will you kindly furnish a ration for yearling and 2-year-old steers; also a maintenance ration for cows to be composed of corn and cob meal bran, bran or oats and oilmeal with timothy hay and corn stover for roughage?

Answer.—For the yearlings try a ration of one-third bran, one-third oats and one-third corn and cob meal mixed. Of this mixture give three-fourths of a pound daily for each hundredweight of animals fed. A pint of oilmeal additional would prove very beneficial. For roughage give all the forage they will consume.

For the 2-year-old steers you might start with the same mixture, which, as the animals fatten, could be gradually changed to two parts bran or oats, two parts corn and cob meal and one part oilmeal.

To maintain the cows give to each three or four pounds a day of an equal mixture of bran or oats and corn and cob meal, together with all the roughage they will consume.—Professor Henry in Brecker's Gazette.

Live Stock Points.

Have you ever observed that when a horse not haltered or hitched stands free upon a hillside or upon sloping ground he always stands with his head down? His forequarters are always lower than his hind ones. Reasoning from this, Dr. Almond, a veterinarian of London, concludes that one reason for bent knees in horses is tying them when they are young in stalls whose front is higher than the back. The high in front position Dr. Almond considers a strained and unnatural one for horses.

The trotting horse of America has been a century reaching its present state of development, ever since the importation of old Messenger, who founded the trotting horse aristocracy.

A horse race of peculiar interest to breeders came off some time since at San Francisco. It will be remembered that about three years ago the English racing stallion Ormonde was bought for a California racing and breeding stable at a cost of \$150,000, the highest price ever paid for a horse in America. The recent race was between two 2-year-olds. One was Ormonde, the first colt sired in America by Ormonde; the other was San Mateo, a colt by the American champion Salvo. San Mateo won by a short neck, distance 4½ furlongs, time 56 seconds. The young fellows will be great horses if they have luck. San Mateo, Salvo's colt, may be said to be an American product from wry back.

Lambs, good ones, have brought top prices at the markets this season.

MRS. BRYAN'S VIEWS.

BELIEVES IN MAKING HER DAUGHTERS PRACTICAL IN EVERY SENSE.

The Influence of Religion—She Is Fond of Swimming—Likes to See Comedy or Tragedy in the Theater—Her Views on the Bicycle—Is Proud of Lincoln.

On the train the other day, between Kansas City and Lincoln, Neb., at disjointed intervals, when Mrs. Bryan was not waving her handkerchief from the rear platform or meeting people, I said to her that the readers of The Herald would doubtless be very much interested to know her views on certain subjects. Mrs. Bryan is not only a very modest woman, but also a very attractive one. She dislikes publicity and is averse to being interviewed, because she regards the "I" as egotistical. After some hesitation she consented that I might ask her certain questions and publish the answers. I said to her:

"Mrs. Bryan, are you fond of society?" "I am very fond of meeting people," she said, "and I enjoy my own circle of friends, but society as is generally understood, the formal round of visits, the receptions and other functions at which stereotyped questions are asked and answers given and which are forgotten at once because they were never made to be remembered has very little attraction for me."

"In Lincoln, strange as it may perhaps seem to you, coming from the east, we have a very delightful society. There is no great or formal entertaining, but there are professors from the State university, women who are members of clubs and who keep themselves informed on the topics of the day, students of the university who have come from the east especially to study western agricultural methods, form a society which is attractive as well as intellectual. Of course, you can find the same thing in the east, only with us, perhaps, there is less artificiality, and the hollowness of society is what the newspapers seem to be always deploring."

"Have you any pronounced views on the bringing up and education of children?"

Mrs. Bryan laughed. "You have seen quite a little of the children during the last few days," she said, "and you ought to be able to judge as to that. I do not believe in trying to shape out a certain course for a child. I believe he or she must be allowed to develop character and prove what he or she is best fitted for. One thing I do believe in, and that is in giving my daughters a thorough practical education, making them practical in every sense of the word, so that in case they should be dependent upon their own exertions they would be able to fight their own battle as well as their brother can."

"Children, I think, should be given plenty of fresh air and exercise, and in their childhood their physical training is of even more importance than their mental. It has been my custom for some years past to read to the children every night before they went to bed stories, tales or any other juvenile literature suitable to them. Ruth, my oldest daughter, has always been very fond of reading and being read to, but William for some time took very little interest in it. At last he showed an interest, and now he can always be amused by being read to or by looking at pictures. I believe that children learn a great deal in this way and that it is a good thing for them mentally."

"Are fairy tales a good thing for children to hear?"

"I think so. I read the children Andersen's stories in German, and although they do not understand they like to hear the words, and I translate them as I read. The children in this way get accustomed to the sound of German and pick up a little here and there."

"You naturally believe in the beneficial effect of religion on a child?"

"I do. I do not care so much for creeds, but I think that religion exercises a wholesome and restraining influence, and that children, especially boys, who have been taught a proper reverence for religion live cleaner and better lives. My code is really a very simple one. I want my children to tell the truth, to be honest and do the best they can with the abilities which have been given them. I don't believe in trying to make children perfect or that anything should be done to stamp the individuality out of them. As I said before, children must, to a great extent, work out their own character and show what they are best suited to accomplish."

"Do you believe in the new woman?"

"There is no new woman. Women are today what they have always been. I am, of course, in favor of women taking proper outdoor exercise and making themselves as perfect physically as they can mentally, but there must be a proper dividing line between the sexes. I do not ride a bicycle because I haven't yet had time to learn, but I intend to. I do not see any necessity for women riding in some of the costumes I have seen."

"In brief, I am not an advocate of extremes, either in fashions or anything else. A woman should not, in my opinion, allow herself to stagnate after marriage. She should keep herself as much up to date as possible, which is a good thing not only for her personally, but also for her children and her husband. But a woman's first duty is to her home, and she ought not to allow anything to interfere with that duty."

"Are you much interested in politics?"

"I am very much interested in anything that interests Mr. Bryan, although I am not a politician," Mrs. Bryan laughingly added. "I must not talk politics," she went on to say, "but I will tell you that when Mr. Bryan was in congress I heard the speeches during the silver debates. Apart from the great question involved at this time, I should like to see a return to the true and broad principles of Democracy."

"What are your principal forms of amusement?"

"During the last few years in Lin-

coln, swimming, I think. We have a magnificent supply of salt water from wells. This water is not only salt, but it has the green color of water in the ocean. We do not pay taxes. We have to scruple against them, but neither Mr. Bryan nor myself finds any interest in card playing. I am fond of the theater, comedy or tragedy, when it is good, and very fond of music when some one else plays it. When I was a child, I was made to do so much practicing that when I grew up I fairly detested the sight of a piano. I very seldom play now."

"I was told that you were the president of Lincoln Societies."

"Yes, I am. Societies founded on the same lines as its New York prototype, and we discuss books and topics. There is a federation of women's clubs in Nebraska, and I think if you knew our club you would agree with me in saying that they rank as high as those in the east."

There were some other questions I wanted to ask Mrs. Bryan, but as several Bryan men came into the car just then to be presented to her I lost my opportunity. She is very proud of the city of Lincoln, as she has good reason to be, and the charming people living there, and she is anxious to have the people of the east understand that Lincoln is not on the edge of civilization, and that there are as much comfort and refinement to be found there as in any city in New York of the same size.—New York Herald.

ONE STOCKING WAY OFF.

The Embarrassing Flight of a Chicago Girl on an East Bound Train.

A certain Chicago belle, now visiting in Buffalo, is trying to see the funny side of a little incident which happened to her while on the way to the eastern city. The very few in whose confidence she trusted thought it very amusing, but the heroine of the little incident considers it nothing other than a perplexing predicament.

The young lady awoke one morning midway between Chicago and Buffalo to find that the dust had sifted through the window during the night and settled on her dress. The train was passing through a lonely wood, and she took full advantage of the circumstance by raising the window and leaning far out, with the dusty garment in her hands. She shook the dress with a will, just as Barbara Frietchie shook the stars and stripes in Fredericktown. The affair was an impressive one and quite as tragic as the historical event above cited, for in the folds of the dress was one of the young lady's stockings.

A gust of wind took the bit of knitted silk and whirled it high above the train and then dashed it down toward a barbed wire fence. The last recollection which the Ashland avenue belle has of her departed stocking is when it shot over into the dark wood, to be lost forever.

The young lady's first impulse was to stop the train. On second thought she decided not to, as a reason would be demanded by the conductor. An explanation was impossible.

On account of the low shoes which she wore it required no little tact on the part of the Ashland avenue belle to hide from the other passengers the fact that she possessed but one stocking. She managed to do so (at least, she now thinks she did), and made the entire trip to Buffalo and through that city to the home of the friends she is now visiting.

On her next trip in a sleeping car, the young lady vows, she will tuck her stockings to the ceiling.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

IRELAND'S JOAN OF ARC.

Miss Gonne Is an Active Convert to the Nationalist Cause.

One of the most attractive figures in Ireland at the present time is Maud Gonne, who is carrying on an enthusiastic lecturing campaign for the Nationalist cause.

She is a young and beautiful woman and belongs by birth to the ruling class in Ireland. Before the death of her father, Colonel Gonne, eight years ago, she was the reigning beauty of Dublin castle society. The extreme narrowness of view of the class to which she belonged has in her case produced a revolt which has sent her far in the other direction. She is one more example of the remarkable converts which the national cause wins from time to time from the Anglo-Irish aristocracy.

As she deserted at a moment when party rancor was at its bitterest, all her singular advantages of person and fortune and of social and intellectual powers could not save her from a rigid boycott by her own class.

At first she trusted in the union of hearts idea and began her political life by devoting all her eloquence and energy to secure the triumph at English elections of the Liberal party. Having won, however, lost all hope of winning anything from England by a political alliance, she has thrown herself boldly and with undiminished enthusiasm into more extreme movements.

She is the very life and soul of the amnesty campaign and has shown a singular grasp of details in her conduct of it, while she has but just returned from the west of Ireland, where she has been initiating a movement to celebrate the landing, there of the French under General Humbert. Nor has she confined her crusade to the United Kingdom. She has addressed meetings in France and Belgium, and her last lecturing tour in France was most successful.—New York Journal.

Recognized the Symptoms.

"I tell you, sir," said the man who likes to air his views on the platform of a street car, "we live in a cold, unfeeling world."

"Oh!" said the man in the golf suit. "So some one has been laughing at you while you were trying to learn to ride the bicycle too. It does have a tendency to make one pessimistic."—Chicago Post.

ALWAYS TIRED.

HOW MANY WOMEN DO YOU KNOW

Who Can Say They Are Thoroughly Well? How They Can Be Strong.

"I don't feel very well; I am so tired all the time; I don't know what is the matter with me."



You hear these words every day. As often as you meet your friends, just so often are the words repeated. More than likely you speak the same pregnant words yourself, and there is no doubt but that you do feel far from well most of the time.

There is a cause. And—There is a remedy for all that is covered by those words so constantly spoken by women.

Lydia E. Pinkham discovered the source of nearly all the suffering endured by the sex.

"Women's Complaints,"—these two words are full of more misery to women than any two words that can be found in the language of the world.

Sudden fainting, depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere or to do anything, backache, "bearing down," and kindred symptoms of serious disturbance seldom imagined by your family physician, and reluctantly mentioned by you.

The remedy is found; the same noble woman who discovered the cause of all your misery also worked out the remedy. All druggists have it.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the greatest blessing that ever came into the lives of suffering women.

Erie Railroad.

Time Card in Effect

June 14th, 1896.

From LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINS WEST.

Departs

No. 5 Vestibule Limited, daily, for

Chicago and the West.....11:23 a m

No. 8, Pacific Express, daily, for Chi-

cago and the West.....12:37 a m

No. 1, Express, daily, except Sunday,

for Chicago and the West.....9:23 a m

No. 31, Local Freight, daily, except

Sunday.....7:00 a m

No. 13, Wells Fargo Limited Express,

daily, except Monday.....5:30 a m

TRAINS EAST.

No. 8, Vestibule Limited, daily, for

New York and Boston.....9:22 p m

No. 2, Express, daily, except Sunday

No. 12, Express, daily, for New York 2:46 a m

No. 32, Local Freight, daily, except

Sunday.....7:00 a m

Train 13 will not run days following legal

holidays.

Through coaches and sleeping cars to New

York and Boston.

FRANK C. MCCOY, Agent.

W. G. MACEDWARD, Trav. Pass. Agt.

Huntington, Ind.

Allen B. Whisley

OLD COUNTRY SOAP

BEST

and LARGEST BAR

of Good Soap

Ever Sold for 5c

Not the best CHEAP soap

But the cheapest GOOD soap.

Sold Everywhere

Pennyroyal Pills

Chickadee's English Balm and Balm

Original and Only Genuine

Save, always reliable, ladies are

drugged for the purpose of making the

body,

THE - POSTOFFICE

Enjoys the biggest trade in town; but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE.

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

WM. M. MELVILLE,
THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

Our Extremely Low Prices!

Create a demand for

SHIRT WAISTS.

You can not be so well supplied as not to be able to use one or two of our neat, well made, stylish, dressy, ready to wear

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Waists at 50c
\$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 Waists at 75c

EVERY SHIRT WAIST
SELLING AT A BARGAIN
FIGURE.

Feldmann & Co
218 N. MAIN ST.

GEO. W. COE, Piano Tuner.

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Leave order at Downard & Son's book store, or telephone No. 263.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'S CO

COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been and Are Going.

Daniel Bailey, of Ottawa, was in the city to-day.

H. Babie, of St. Marys, was in the city yesterday.

Attorney H. O. Bentley spent Sunday in Bluffton.

J. M. Craig, of Van Wert, was in Lima this morning.

George Frazier and wife spent Sunday with friends in the city.

Harry McDonald leaves to-morrow for a two weeks trip up the lakes.

Miss Julia Scully, of north Main street, is visiting friends in Sidney.

Rev. Fitzwater, of Van Wert, was in Lima this morning on his way home.

Frank Wheeler is home from Toledo, visiting his parents on east Kibby street.

Miss Anna C. Gagin has returned from the Cook county training school at Chicago.

Misses Margaret Callahan and May Duggan, of north Main street, are visiting friends in Toledo.

Miss Anna Halloran returned to her home in Findlay, after a week's visit with Kitty Sullivan.

Clark Robison has returned after spending a two weeks' vacation with friends and relatives in the east.

Miss B. Hickey went to Columbus Grove to-day, to spend the remainder of the summer with her parents.

Mrs. Sarah Lowery, of Warsaw, Ind., who visited friends here last week, left yesterday to visit relatives near Untopolis.

Rev. C. B. Crawford, chaplain of the Second regiment, O. N. G., will leave to-morrow morning for Camp Moses, Cleveland. From there he ex-

pects to go to Canada until the church opens in September.

Miss Ella Kemper, of north Elizabeth street, is visiting friends in Delphos.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Snyder, of Columbus Grove, spent Sunday here, the guests of Philip Klauis.

Miss Ella Coolahan, of 110 west McKibben street, has returned from a visit with friends in Sidney.

Miss Kate Carter has returned from Chicago, where she was attending the Cook County Normal School.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. McKillip, of Columbus Grove, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Morris, of north Jefferson street.

Misses Madge Van Norman and Olla Kuhn spent Sunday in Toledo, the guests of the former's cousin, Miss Sadie Henry.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Rouzer, of east North street, returned last night from Troy and Tippecanoe, where they visited friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Welsh, D. H. Coolahan, Chas. and Frank True-dale, George Hentze, Frank Graham, Wm. Patrick and the Link family attended the funeral of Miss Anna Oen, at Hume, yesterday. Interment was made in Wapakoneta.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Born--to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Neill, of north Jefferson street--a son.

Ninety-five people from Lima went on the excursion to Fort Wayne yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sullivan, of 316 north Pierce street, are the parents of a bright little girl, their first-born.

The banns of matrimony of Mont R. Irvin, of this city, and Miss Margaret Holleran, of Findlay, was announced at St. Rose church yesterday.

Miss Agnes Montague, of west Eureka street, leaves to-morrow for Sandusky, Detroit and the lakes, to visit among friends and relatives for a few weeks.

The young son of civil engineer J. C. Cronley was bitten by a vicious dog belonging to a family at O'Connor avenue and West street, this morning.

The Lady Maccabees

Will meet Tuesday evening, August 4th. A full attendance is desired.

MARY SCOTT, R. K.

There will be a Band Concert at Hoyer's Lake to-morrow evening.

It

OPENED

Is the Teachers' Annual Institute of Allen County.

WELCOMED BY THE MAYOR.

Many Teachers Present at the Opening Session--Supt. Miller and Hon. Henry Houck the Instructors--Evening Lectures.

The thirteenth annual institute of the Allen County Teachers' Association was opened this morning at half-past nine in the High School room of the east building.

For the opening session the attendance was large. The teachers were somewhat slow in assembling and seemed desirous of renewing old acquaintances and forming new ones. It was especially noticeable that in point of attendance the ladies greatly exceeded the gentlemen. An unusually enthusiastic feeling seems to be prevalent among the teachers, and the general opinion is that this year's institute will be the most successful ever held in the county. Every effort has been made to make it profitable to all attending. The instructors are all that could be desired, and no teacher will tire of monotonous speakers.

The meeting was called to order by the president, C. A. Graham, and all joined heartily in singing "Come, Thou Almighty King." Rev. Thompson, of Lafayette, offered prayer, invoking divine blessings upon the teachers and their work.

Prof. Houck announced that they would sing "Work, for the Night is Coming," remarking that no other song was more appropriate or suggestive. The president then announced that he had the pleasure of presenting Dr. S. A. Baxter as mayor of the city, who would tender an address of welcome.

The doctor was warmly greeted, and spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Don't be shocked at the very first sentence. I suspect I was about as mean a little devil in my early school days as ever tortured a teacher, hence I feel some embarrassment in attempting to address a congregation of my old-time enemies.

I never fully appreciated the annoyances attendant on a teacher's life until I took a class in the Methodist Sunday school. The first Sunday I had seven rather well behaved, demure young citizens and got along fairly well. By the next Sunday the missionary work of the first seven had its effect; the crowd had doubled up and original sin began to crop out. The next Sunday the fame of our class had spread abroad and there were four seats full of as mischievous a lot of young ragamuffins as could be found in the town.

I would be at one end of the line preaching the precepts of love, charity and patience, as exemplified by Job, whilst at the other end of the line would be a lot of young figurative Davids, imagining their fists were slings, and about every other minute there would be a knock-out.

My attempt as a teacher lasted just three Sundays. I left the class, left the school, and have never been back. I was quite young at the time, and the experience made an impression on my mind that I profited by, and I have no recollection of ever giving any of my own teachers cause for complaint.

As time has passed my respect for the profession has grown, until now I place it at the head—over that of the doctor, the lawyer, and, without irreverence, the preacher. Without the comprehension to understand his teachings we would simply be barbarians and heathen, and all religion would necessarily be but emotional.

General John Ward bears the distinction of being Allen county's first pedagogue. There have been as many claims to this place as there was to the burial place of Homer, or the vain and empty honor of being Lima's first mayor.

The school was held in the north room of the old court house, which stood on the east side of Main street, between the square and Spring street, in the winter of 1832-'33. It was of the subscription variety, term 66 days. W. H. C. Mitchell, of Traverse City, Mich.; T. T. Mitchell, of Lima; John J. Cole, of California; S. H. Ward, of Paulding county; Mrs. D. Musser and Mrs. D. M. Breese, of Shawnee, Mo., are all that remain of the thirty-nine scholars of the first school of Lima.

Col. James Cunningham, father of Mrs. J. N. Hutchinson, who is now, or was on the examining board, taught in 1833-'34. The scene of his labors being Jacob Down's log cabin on Water street, where the Schuthers tannery now stands. Up to 1832 the law did recognize the school m'a'am. In December, 1831, an act was passed providing that, "On the petition of the inhabitants of a district, and when the school examiners have granted such petition, the school directors shall appoint a female to teach spelling, reading and writing, only." Miss Margaret A. Poague saw her opportunity and grasped it. In 1834 she taught a small school in Orain Valentine's cooper shop. As it was floorless, roofless and sideless Miss Poague necessarily taught in the summer time.

John Cunningham, whose daughter, Mrs. O. W. Smith, has been one of our successful teachers, was the next teacher. In the summer of 1835, Miss Maria Hoover taught in the Baptist church. Two schools were taught in the winter of 1835-'36

by Rev. Chafee in the Baptist church, and John Thomas in the court house.

The first continuous nine months school was held in the Baptist church by Lemuel H. Ide. In 1855 the union school system was adopted by a vote of the people. In 1856 the school was organized with Dr. W. W. Littlefield as superintendent. They occupied the old Methodist church until 1858, when the west school building was opened under the superintendency of Wm. A. Shaw.

The schools of Lima and of Allen county have always kept pace with, or been in advance of the growth in other respects. Our fathers builded better than they wot.

The teachers of the county assemble here this week for no idle or frivolous purpose, but for work, study and advancement in the qualifications necessary to make their occupation a success. As good people, as worthy people, as men and women entrusted largely with the destiny of our children, as men and women engaged in an occupation of which there are none higher, the good people of Lima and its delegated authority extend you a hearty and cordial greeting.

Supt. C. C. Miller was then introduced, who said that he had been pleased to hear of the early educational history of Allen county, and felt that every teacher should make himself familiar with the faults which were given. Mr. Miller said it was the early history and also local histories which were interesting and formed a complete history. The first building in Ohio was built at Ripley, a small trading point on the Ohio, but the first teaching was given at Ft. Harmon, at Marietta, the first settlement in Ohio. At first teachers were paid by subscriptions; now over ten million dollars is expended annually by the state for the instruction of her children.

Supt. Miller was glad to see Lima have a mayor, who, instead of merely handing over the key of the city to the visitors, could afford some valuable information. He was glad to see so many teachers present, which showed their interest in the school work and a desire to strengthen themselves so they would more than earn their scanty salary.

Hon. Henry Houck, the assistant state supt. of Pennsylvania, was then introduced, and was most cordially received by the teachers, who were so well pleased with his work last year. Mr. Houck is one of those happy, jovial instructors, who makes his work both instructive and intensely interesting. No one can sit and listen to him and feel sad or tire-some. He said he was glad the teachers had been warmly welcomed by the mayor, "for we are worthy of it."

He spoke of the work of the teachers, and referred especially to the wonderful advancement which woman has made in the line of teaching. To-day the lady instructors outnumber the men, who have been forced to seek labors elsewhere. He urged all teachers to attend the institute, for it served as a week of instruction and also of pleasure. He urged the teachers to resist becoming a crank, a condition in which a teacher can easily drift. The association with others will help to destroy the idea that one knows it all. The teacher must work and study. When he ceases to be a student and meet with the institute he crosses the dead line.

After making a few announcements the meeting adjourned until this afternoon.

Ice Cream and Cake.

Tuesday evening, Aug. 4th, the ladies of the Berean Baptist church will serve ice cream and cake at W. C. T. U. Hall. Everybody welcome. Price 10 cts.

AT CAMP MOSES

The Second and Fourteenth Regiments Encamp.

FIFTY MEN FROM HERE.

Drum Corps and Company C Will Meet Company L this Evening—Exhibition Drill and Parade to be Given on the Square.

The Second Regiment of the Ohio National Guard and the Fourteenth Regiment of the Regulars will go into camp at Camp Moses, Cleveland, to-morrow evening. Lima will be represented by about fifty members of the Second regiment, who compose the Regimental Drum and Bugle corps and Company C.

Camp Moses is one of the most beautiful camping grounds in the State and the fact that it is located almost within the beautiful Forest City makes it the more desirable for the annual encampment of the Ohio National Guard.

The members of the Regimental Drum and Bugle Corps and of companies C of this city, and L of Wapakoneta, will leave here at 7:25 o'clock to-morrow morning over the P., Ft. W. & C. and will go first to Dunkirk. From that place, where they will be joined by companies G and I, of Kenton, and D, of Upper Sandusky, and will leave over the P., C. & C. R. R. for Toledo, where they are due to arrive at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. They will leave Toledo at 11 on board a passenger steamer and will ride on the lake to Cleveland. Arriving at the latter city to-morrow evening, they will go into camp at once, and the formalities of establishing their camp will be performed Wednesday morning. Camp will be broken a week from to-night and the Lima members of the regiment expect to arrive home early Tuesday morning.

Company C goes into camp this year with a larger company than ever before. The drum corps also has a larger membership and the drummers are all well drilled. They have handsome new dress uniforms that Col. Keurt has requested them to take to camp with them, and their drums have all been overhauled and made "single headers," which is another great improvement.

This evening at 9 o'clock the company and drum corps will assemble at the army and at 7:30 will march to the public square, where guard mount will be given, and then the company will perform an exhibition drill until 9 o'clock, when headed again by the drum corps, they will march to the C. H. & D. depot and meet Company L, which will arrive here at 9:30 o'clock. Company L will be escorted to the public square, where a battalion parade will be given. After the battalion parade and drill on the square, Company L will be escorted to the armory, where Company O and the drum corps will disband, and the Wapakoneta soldiers will quarter for the night.

The members of Company C who will go to camp, are:

F. M. Bell, captain; Merritt Belcher, first lieutenant; John M. Bingham, second lieutenant. Sergeants—J. E. Porter, Frank Carter, Albert Gale, Albert Moser, Domian Cantieny; Corporals—Kent W. Hughes, Chas. Dutcher, Chas. Simons, Walter Scott, Fred Thomas; Privates—Cary Allen, Joseph H. W. Atwood, Paul R. Ashton, James D. Armstrong, Andrew Brooks, Chas. W. Baum, W. K. Boone, Jr., Clarence Breese, Donald N. Davis, Foster Davis, Geo. Faurot, Thomas Gleason, Karl Gier-

ing, William Herr, Homer Heman, James I. Heffner, Russell T. Hughes, Edward Heath, Oscar E. Harper, Samuel A. Holbrook, Chas. H. Kelly, Thomas J. Lawlor, Frank Link, Alex. Littler, Clyde McPherson, John D. Miller, Robert J. Poller, Albert V. Place, Samuel W. Reed, Nick Remack, Frank H. Stevens, Harry Staudish, Lou. Stevens, George Smith, Roy Sellers, John T. Thomas, Harry L. Vanatta and Benjamin F. Wetly.

The members of the Second Regiment Drum and Bugle Corps are: Edward Finley, James H. Copp, Alfred Chaney, Charles Durabaugh, W. C. H. Koltz, Harry Green, George Geiger, W. J. Hughes, William Johnston, Eli Miller, Court C. Perkins, Dewitt C. Richmond, Harry Holts, Walter Frochey and Charles Fraser.

HEART TROUBLE

Causes the Death of Mrs. Anna Deen, of Jefferson Street.

Mrs. Anna Deen, aged 50 years, died Saturday evening at the home of her sister, Mrs. A. J. Van Horn, at 1041 north Jefferson street, her death resulting from heart trouble.

The deceased was a devoted Christian and an earnest worker in the Baptist church. The funeral services were conducted from the residence by Rev. Morse at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the remains were interred in Woodlawn cemetery.

THE BOYS DISMISSED.

Justice Atmur Does Not Find Them Guilty of Horse Stealing.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon Justice Atmur dismissed the four Epps boys who were tried Saturday upon a charge of having stolen a horse belonging to J. W. Haines. Some of the boys were seen riding the animal, but had they stolen it they certainly would not have ridden it through the streets in daylight.

ARRESTED HERE.

Issadore Soph, Wanted at Columbus, Arrested by Detective Roney.

Saturday afternoon Detective Roney arrested a man named Issadore Soph, who is wanted at Columbus for stealing a horse and buggy.

The stolen property was recovered by the marshal of some small town, and Soph came here and secured a position, working on an ice wagon.

An officer came here for the prisoner this morning, and left for Columbus at 1:05 o'clock this afternoon.

Far Opening.

On Thursday of this week Mr. G. A. Wilson, of Walter Buhl & Co., of Detroit, will give a Far Opening at our store. Orders taken for seal and other fine fur garments. Repair work can be done now more satisfactorily than after the season opens.

50 25 CARROLL & COONEY.

There Will Be

a Band Concert at Hoyer's Lake to-morrow evening.

15

Democratic Central Committee Meeting.

The Democratic County Central Committee elected last spring, will meet at the court house on Saturday, August 8th, at 1 p. m., for organization. All members are requested to be present.

D. E. BAXTER, JR., Chm'n.

W. J. O'CONNOR, Sec'y.

Basket Ball

At Hoyer's lake to-morrow night at 7:30.

50 25

MEN'S SHOES.

It is extremely easy to practice false economy in the purchase of Shoes. Poorly made, ill-fitting, short-lived Shoes are NEVER cheap. By selling only dependable, desirable Footwear at the lowest possible prices we have established our reputation.

AS A SPECIAL INDUCEMENT

To get you to try our Shoes, we will sell

.... THIS WEEK

Your choice of our Men's \$3.50 and \$4 Russia Calf Shoes for

\$2.48 A PAIR!

Be sure and take advantage of this sale. See window display. All Shoes polished Free at

GOODING'S,

230 NORTH MAIN STREET



LOW CUT SHOES AT LOW PRICES HIGH SHOES OF HIGH QUALITY